



Who Should Attend Boston Latin School?



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Seated cross-legged on the polished hardwood floor of the Bow Sim Mark Tai Chi Arts Association on Adams St. in Newton, a group of students slowly begins the circular movements of tai chi, a traditional form of Chinese martial arts. As her students complete their movements, wushu master Bow Sim Mark stands behind them, watching carefully to correct any imperfections in their form and style.

This month Mark will celebrate 20 years of teaching wushu in Boston with a gala performance at Boston University's Tsai Performance Center October 13 at 2 and 7 pm. Accompanied by her students, some of whom have become masters in their own right, Mark will demonstrate a wide range of martial arts styles, including Shaolin, Wu Dang, and the performing arts, in which tai chi is used to tell traditional Chinese stories.

"Since I was a child in school, I liked any sport," says Mark, who grew up in Guangzhou and immigrated with her family to the US in 1976. "I learned the whole system." When she began learning tai chi as a child, she recalls that her father looked skeptically on her newfound interest. After all, he argued, the martial arts were for boys, and a girl who practiced them would likely be viewed with suspicion.

In the course of her long apprenticeship in Guangzhou, Mark studied the major forms of Chinese wushu, including tai chi, or internal movements, and Shaolin, or external boxing movements.

Tai chi includes the 24 simplified movements for the beginner, more complex traditional forms for more advanced students, and finally Combined Tai Chi for the most advanced practitioners.

In addition to tai chi, Mark also learned Shaolin or "external" wushu. The Shaolin style originated among the monks of the Shaolin Temple in China. It has an acrobatic, athletic style that is especially suitable for young people, she says.

Over the years, Mark has also become known for her skill in performing the Wu Dang sword exercise, which requires a quiet and restrained style of movement.

Early Study

Mark began her studies in earnest at the National Wushu Institute in Guangzhou, where she completed a five-year training program. Later she studied with Fu Wing Fay, the son of Fu Chen Sung, a famous master of tai chi and paqua. Eventually she became assistant instructor at his school. She also studied with wushu master Li Tianji of Beijing. "I was lucky," she says. "They were very special for me."

In 1973, Mark and her husband and two children moved to Hong Kong, and three years later they immigrated to Boston, where Mark opened the Chinese Wushu Research Institute at



Wushu Master Bow Sim Mark in the courtyard (top) and with students (bottom) at the Bow Sim Mark Tai Chi Arts Association at 212A Adams St. in Newton.

Robert O'Malley photos

246 Harrison Avenue. Since then, Mark has introduced many Americans to the benefits of Chinese wushu and become one of the country's most highly regarded practitioners. In 1994 and 1996 she was named Woman of the Year by Inside Kung Fu magazine, and in 1995 was named Black Belt magazine's Kung Fu artist of the year.

Wushu History

While wushu originated as a form of self-defense in China, it has in recent centuries become equally admired for its health promoting benefits, which Mark tends to emphasize in her teaching. "The first time they come here they may look sick, not healthy," she says of many of her students. But once they

begin practice "they feel the energy coming" and their appearance and external and internal conditions show a marked change. When her students come to class at night after a long day at work, they may feel worn out and tired, but once they practice they "feel awake and refreshed," she says.

Mark explains that tai chi is based on a series of circular movements. These exercises are meant to preserve the natural flow of qi or essential energy throughout the body. Practitioners can improve the flexibility of the body, reduce tension, and return the body to balance.

"You can see the movement is circular, calm," she says, demonstrating an exercise. "Inside I can feel it moving the

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Sampan INTERVIEW

Wushu Master Bow Sim Mark Celebrates 20 Years

chi." Tai chi, she adds, is an "internal" exercise that people can practice regardless of their age.

In addition to its health-related benefits, tai chi has also become a competitive activity around the world, with practitioners competing in international tournaments to test their skills. "American people enjoy it as a sport now," says Mark, whose students have received medals in international competitions.

Competitions

In 1984, Mark won a gold medal in the first International Tai Chi Demonstration in Wuhan. And at the 1985 International Wushu Tournament in Xian, China, Mark's daughter Chi Ching, who was 10 at the time, won second place in the long boxing category and third place in the overall competition. Her training has also contributed to the success of her son, Donnie Yen, who has become a major film and television star in Hong Kong.

When Mark arrived in Boston 20 years ago, few people had heard of wushu, which is the Chinese name for the martial arts. Most people knew martial arts only through the kung fu displays seen in martial arts films like those starring Bruce Lee. Mark was the first teacher to use the actual Chinese term for martial arts. "Now most of the people little by little use wushu," she says.

No Slowing Down

Although she has had much success in her career as a teacher and tai chi performer, Mark has no intention of slowing down. She continues to work seven days a week teaching courses at her Newton and Chinatown centers, at local Chinese schools, and at Boston University and Harvard University's American Repertory Theatre. She feels that one of her greatest achievements is to have brought tai chi into the local universities. When she first arrived in Boston, she says one of her goals was to make tai chi part of the university physical education curriculum. She now teaches a credit course at Boston University.

In the course of her 20 years as a teacher in Boston, Mark has trained many students who have in turn become teachers and now bring a new generation of students to learn from her.

In addition to her work as a teacher, Mark has created the Chinese Wushu Association, which now has thirteen branches. She has created an extensive Wushu library that includes teaching materials, martial arts videos, and books. Her book on Combined Tai Chi was the first to collect in one volume an overview of the most advanced tai chi movements.

"My job and my hobby are my wushu," she says.

-Robert O'Malley

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COVER STORY

Who should attend Boston Latin School and the city's other public examination schools? It's a question that has so far been hard to answer for many Boston parents and educators.

At conflict in the current debate is the need to ensure diversity in the city's three elite public schools and the need to maintain a sense of fairness regarding who gets in.

Under the current system, students must compete to enter the three exam schools - Boston Latin School, Boston Latin Academy, and the John D. O'Bryant School of Mathematics. Under a system that has been in place since the 1970s but which is now being challenged in court, 35 percent of the seats at the schools have been reserved for Black and Hispanic students.

The current admissions policy means that a percentage of white and Asian students who score higher on the entrance examination and have higher grades are bypassed in favor of Black and Hispanic students.

While some parents and students are critical of the current system, believing that exam schools should be based strictly on merit and exam results - other observers believe that diversity in the schools is an ideal worth striving for and that measures should be taken to promote it. Most observers interviewed by the Sampan, however, suggest that changes should be made in the current system to reduce the level of acrimony surrounding the issue, which many people are reluctant to talk about openly.

Who Gets Into Boston Latin School?

Students who wish to attend one of the city's three exam schools must take the Independent School Entrance Examination, which includes verbal and quantitative components. "Reading comprehension and mathematics achievement sections provide specific information about what the student has learned in these subject areas," said Boston School Superintendent Thomas Payzant in a recent memorandum to the Boston School Committee.

In addition to taking the test, students must also submit school grades. "The examination scores are combined with school grades to create a single score which is used to rank order the applicants," Payzant said. "Rank order and student choice determine who receive seats at the schools with a minimum of 35 percent of the seats set aside for Black and Hispanic students."

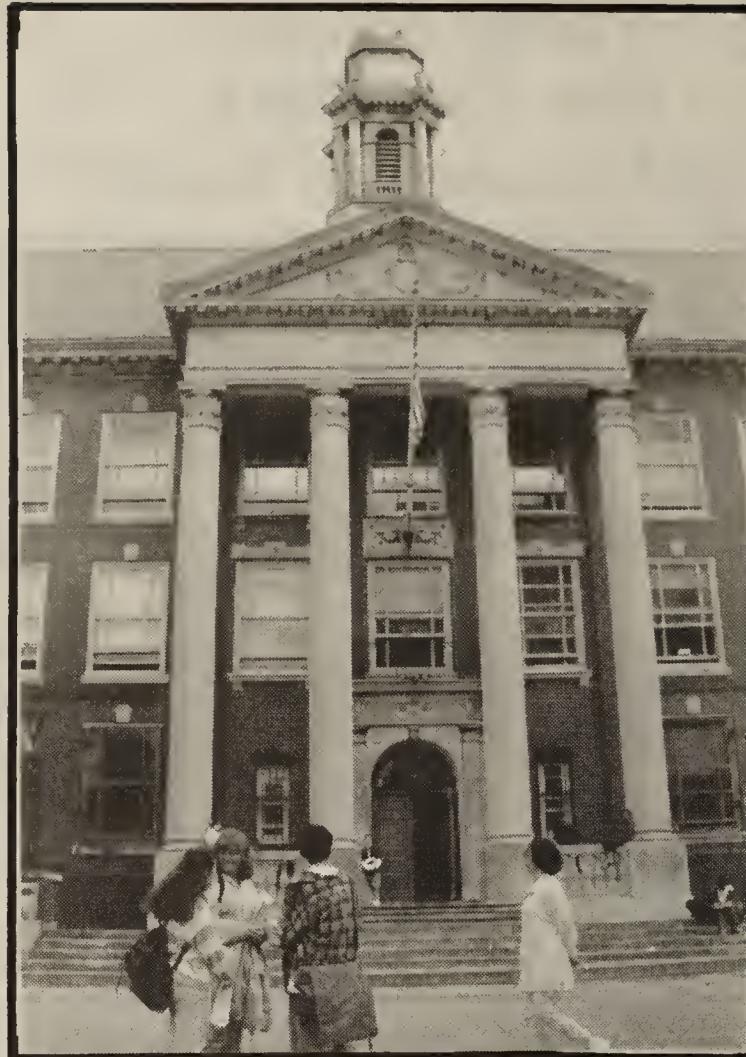
One Parent's Response

When Boston attorney Michael McLaughlin discovered that his daughter Julia failed to receive a place at Boston Latin School despite having a higher rank than 103 Black and Hispanic students, he filed a suit against the Boston School Committee, charging that the current system was unconstitutional and discriminated against his daughter, who initially received a place at Boston Latin Academy. All of the exam schools have grades seven to twelve and students can enter in either the seventh or ninth grades. McLaughlin's suit demands that the current system of set asides be abolished and that his daughter be admitted to Boston Latin School.

Fearing that the current exam school admissions policy may in fact be unconstitutional, US District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr. ordered school officials to admit Julia McLaughlin to Latin School this year. The Boston School Committee and Payzant are now trying to develop alternatives to the current system that would hold up in court as well as promote diversity in the schools (see box below). Meanwhile, McLaughlin's suit is scheduled to go to court Nov. 19.

McLaughlin's Views

In a short interview last week, McLaughlin said he believes most of the alternatives under discussion would have the same shortcomings as the cur-



Boston Latin School

Robert O'Malley photos

Who Should Attend Boston Latin School?

rent admissions policy: all of them, he argued, would be "using race as a method to get in rather than merit" and would have "racial results." "They're all illegal," he said of the proposed remedies.

McLaughlin noted that whites in the South attempted to use a poll tax to keep Blacks from voting in elections. While the tax applied to every voter and was not overtly racist, the white framers of the policy knew that many Blacks could not pay the tax and thus would not vote. Though the tax was not on the surface racial, the courts ruled it had a racial result.

McLaughlin said the only alternative that appeared to be acceptable to him was initiating after-school programs to "prepare the students better," though he added that they should be open to all students regardless of their race. It would then be incumbent upon parents to send their children to the programs if they wanted them to perform well on the test. "If parents don't, then don't keep my daughter out of school because you don't like the results," he said.

McLaughlin charged that the current exam school admissions policy discriminates against Asians as much as whites, since substantially more Asians would be able to enter the exam schools

if the system were based strictly on merit. He said he was disappointed that more Asians have not spoken out publicly against the current system. "I am not hearing that kind of outcry from the Asian community," he said.

Other Views

Within the Asian community, however, opinions on the issue appear to be mixed. While some students and parents support McLaughlin's view, others believe that affirmative action should be used to achieve diversity in schools and workplaces.

"I personally feel it should be based on merit," said Dr. Robert Guen, a graduate of Boston Latin School and a former member of the Boston School Committee. "I sort of like the exam schools because they give children a sense that if they try hard and work hard they get accepted."

Guen said that academic success is often connected to family involvement and the emphasis parents place on education. He suggested that Asians have been performing relatively well in the public schools in part because many families emphasize education as an avenue to success and instill in their children the need to take school seriously. "When you go to school you go there to learn," he said.



Boston Latin School students on the steps of the school. The students had just attended a special activities fair to recruit new members of the Asian Cultures Club (ACC) and the Southeast Asian Club.

Asians currently make up 9 percent of the Boston public school population and 19 percent of Latin School students. The remaining Latin School population is 22 percent Black, 49 percent white, and 11 percent Hispanic. If a system based strictly on merit were instituted for the exam schools, Guen suggested that Asians would make up 25 to 30 percent of the Latin School population. "Under the straight merit system the Asian students would do much better," he said. "I think many Asian students are being denied seats because of the quota."

"In order to give the Asians the fairest shot of getting into Latin School it has to go by merit," he said. "The purpose of an exam school is to get there on merit and to sink or swim on merit." Guen said that while diversity was a worthy goal, he believes it should be achieved through merit. To set different standards for Blacks and Hispanics wrongly suggests that they can't compete on the same level as whites and Asians, he said.

A Different Idea of Merit

Not everyone in the Asian community takes the same approach. Andrew Leong, an attorney and assistant professor at UMass Boston, believes that while "there should be some sense of merit involved in the selection process," the criteria should be expanded to include an assessment of a student's overall ability. Such an approach would not base a student's standing strictly on a test and grades but would expand the process to include essays, interviews, and the kind of considerations colleges take into account when assessing students.

In emphasizing his support for affirmative action programs in general, Leong noted that entering Latin School was just the first step in a lifelong process. "You got to finish the years at Latin," he said, adding that affirmative action only provides "an opportunity for entry." Leong believes diversity is a legitimate factor to be taken into account in admissions policies, despite a recent court case in which a Texas law school's affirmative action admissions policy was ruled unconstitutional. "I don't believe diversity is dead as a selection factor," said Leong.

When people criticize affirmative action programs as unfair, they tend to ignore the fact that in American life family and class connections rather than merit alone often play a major role in determining who gets ahead, he said. "They don't want to talk about these back door scenarios which exist on a day to day basis," he added. American life and culture, he argued, continues to be dominated by white males and non-whites continue to languish on the lower rungs of the corporate ladder. Affirmative action programs, he said, give people who have traditionally been left out of the process the opportunity to get their foot in the door.

Leong, however, questioned why Asians are not considered a minority under the current exam school admissions policy. He and others argue that officials tend to consider Asians minorities when it suits their needs and categorize them with whites when it doesn't.

How Should Students Be Assessed?

A major issue at work in the Latin School controversy and in American society as a whole is how students from diverse cultural and economic backgrounds are to be assessed by the school system. Can a standardized test, for example, accurately evaluate the overall worth and intelligence of students. And does past and ongoing racial discrimination in American life and a family's economic background have an impact on student achievement in school? Or should all students regardless of their racial and economic background be expected to achieve the same standards?

Jean McGuire, the executive director of METCO, a program which buses

COVER STORY

minority students from the city to suburban high schools, believes that a single test shouldn't be the gauge of a student's overall academic worth. Students possess a wide range of intelligences, and only a few are measured by a standarized test.

McGuire said she was accepted at Girl's Latin School in the 1940s based on her grades and on her teachers' recommendations. At that time, there was no entrance examination. McGuire, who was one of two Black girls in her Latin School class, attributed the general absence of Blacks in the school to racism, which for many years also led to substandard public schools for many African Americans.

McGuire questions the current policy of placing so much emphasis on tests and believes the schools shouldn't "use one criterion" to assess students. "I know kids who can't pass tests," she said. "They get afraid." Some children, she added, may be "more creative kinds of kids in other ways" and shouldn't be judged according to one standard.

McGuire also questioned the elitism of the exam schools, arguing that every city high school should offer the same kind of programs to interested students. "Why is we want to keep Latin School for a privileged few? she asked.

Moreover, she added, all of the system's elementary schools should be upgraded to ensure that students throughout the system are receiving high-quality elementary-school education to prepare them to enter the exam schools. For example, only a limited number of public elementary schools currently offer accelerated courses.

Valuing Diversity

Tom Louie, director of Massachusetts English Plus, agrees. "The bottom line is the need to improve all schools in the city of Boston," he said, adding that a high percentage of the students entering exam schools come from private schools or from select public schools such as the Josiah Quincy School in Chinatown. The implication is that students attending private schools or the better public elementary schools are being better prepared to enter the exam school than those educated in other public schools.

"I believe in affirmative action programs," said Tom Louie, executive director of the Massachusetts English Plus Coalition. "I'm not sure there is any better system than the quota system."

Amy Wong, a graduate of Boston Latin School and a counselor at the Asian American Civic Association, believes a method needs to be found to promote diversity in the schools without basing the assessment of students on race or ethnicity.

"I think there should be some diversity in some public schools," she said. "But then just to accept people on their race or nationality - I'm not sure that's a good idea."

Wong, however, worries that if the city doesn't have an affirmative action policy for the exam schools there would end up being too many white and Asian students in a system in which the majority of students are Black and Hispanic. "I think they should include other races," she said. "You want to give [all groups] educational opportunities, the chance to reach to higher goals."

To solve the dilemma, Wong suggests that the criteria for admissions could be broadened to include an essay or a student's volunteer work in the community. That way, she added, school officials would "get an all around picture of a person - not just how they do on tests."

Wong believes that a student's performance in school often depends on how strongly education is promoted at home. "I do think Asian parents do tend to stress education as a ladder to get jobs and higher status," she said.

The Students

While adults in the Asian community



(Top) The corridor at the main entrance of Boston Latin School. (Bottom) Students recruit new club members at Boston Latin School's annual activities fair.

appear divided over the exam school issue, Boston Latin School students also view the issue from diverse perspectives, with some supporting the current quota system and others criticizing it.

"I really think the policy they're enforcing now is okay," said Alan Chan, a senior at Boston Latin School. "It could be improved in some ways." Chan believes it's important to provide equal opportunity for all groups in the society and that "out in the world it's not just one race."

"Even in the working world there's a diverse group of people you have to compete with," he said. "I don't think people should be ignorant about other cultures and races."

Chan noted that "a lot of times misunderstanding comes from ignorance" and that "nowadays there's a lot of violence between different ethnicities."

"I do see it and I don't think it should be that way, because we're all trying to reach a common goal and that's happiness."

Dale You, a senior at Boston Latin School, transferred from the John O'Bryant exam school to the Latin School when she was in the ninth grade. She discovered that Latin School was far more demanding than her previous school and suggested that getting in doesn't mean it's easy to remain there.

You, however, believes that since Latin School is an exam school, students' acceptance should be based on their grades and exam scores rather than on their race. She said some of the Black students who did well on the test feel the same way. She said they don't want people to think they only got into the school because of the quota.

Helen Wong, a sophomore, believes that the entrance exam and student grades should continue to be important factors in gaining admission to Boston Latin School, but she believes the criteria should be expanded to include

teacher recommendations and essays, as is currently the case for college admissions.

Wong, however, believes that race should not be a factor in the decision. Basing an admissions decision on a person's race rather than on his academic performance could be detrimental to Black and Hispanic students, since it may unfairly suggest that they need special treatment to get into the school. "In a way it's an insult to them," she said, adding that "Latin School should be equal opportunity."

Wong believes that students from every racial and ethnic group have the potential to do well academically if they work at it. "Not one race is smarter," she said, adding that the calibre of students in the school continues to be high and that many of the minority students would have gotten into the school even without the quotas. "Actually everyone in there I think is capable of doing well academically," she said.

Wong said Asian students are more or less evenly divided over the issue. "Some of them feel that affirmative action is necessary," she said. "Some others feel that the quota for the Spanish group and African Americans should be gone. They don't think it's necessary."

The students, however, don't dwell on the issue. "We don't really want to talk about it because it might offend someone," she said. "Really I think the public just makes a big deal about it."

-Robert O'Malley

On the Cover: (From top clockwise) Boston Latin School students Wing Sze, Jason Wong, Lihm Ta, Alan Chan, Navy Neng, and Tony Dang on the front steps of the school last week. The students had just attended a special school activities fair to recruit new members of the Asian Cultures Club (ACC) and the Southeast Asian Club. Photo by Robert O'Malley.

Alternative Solutions

The alternatives to the current exam school admissions policy that will be considered by the School Committee Advisory Group are:

*Support for Students: Tutoring, extended-day and/or summer programs for fourth- and fifth-grade students could be expanded to provide more Boston Public Schools students with the opportunity to improve their grades and prepare for the admissions examination.

*Race: The existing admissions process uses set asides or quotas. Use of various forms of guidelines or goals rather than quotas creates alternatives such as the one suggested by Judge Garritty in his recent opinion.

*Lotteries: There are various alternatives for using lotteries to randomly select students from a qualified pool.

*Economic Indicators: Criteria based on census-tract data or qualification for free or reduced-price lunch could be used to develop a category of economically disadvantaged students.

*Geography: Students' residence could be used to ensure that access to the examination schools is provided from all Boston neighborhoods for those in the qualified applicant pool.

Boston Public School Attendance: Years of enrollment in Boston Public Schools could be used to give weighted preference to students from the qualified applicant pool.

*Additional Student Information: Students could write essays and submit information on their unique interests and talents, e.g., athletics, arts, leadership, similar to what colleges and universities use in admissions.

*Alteration of the "Admissions Score" Formula: The current measure weights reading and math test scores with a student's grade point average (GPA) to develop a measure of current and predictive performance. Alternatives can be created by modifying the weighing or making other adjustments to the formula.

*Combination: One or more of these factors can be combined to create a range of additional alternatives.

Please note: Calendar items are accepted up to Friday, October 11, 1996 for the October 18, 1996 edition.

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CHINATOWN

By Stephanie Fan and Lihbin Shiao
Following two meetings, one with the city of Boston traffic planners and one with engineers from the Central Artery Project, the Chinatown CA/T Taskforce is expressing guarded optimism that a workable alternative to the Albany Street Detour ramp along Hudson Street is a possibility.

After much community activism, the Central Artery Project, on Sept. 30, presented a new design alternative that will maintain traffic that today travels down Albany Street within the existing loops of roadways. The new design alternative will keep traffic in a similar area to where it is now, without curving over to Hudson Street and Harrison Avenue.

In June, the Central Artery first announced its intention to build the Albany Street Detour along Hudson Street. The first model presented to members of the community had a ramp that took over existing Hudson Street and some of Tai Tung Village's parking spaces. Community residents opposed the plan. Their concerns included dirt, noise, health and safety, and traffic hazards that would be generated by ramp traffic and construction. Much of the ramp traffic would consist of 18-wheel commercial trailer trucks.

Residents were also angry and frustrated that once again, Chinatown

was selected as the dumping zone for projects that adversely impact a neighborhood. Furthermore, the Central Artery had neither informed nor involved community residents when they were first planning the ramp. Despite terrible odds, members of the community decided they had to oppose the ramp; if they did not, they felt the authorities would continue to select Chinatown for projects that brought with them negative impacts.

Following the rainy day rally against Ramp DD at the end of May, the Chinatown CA/T Taskforce, a coalition of organizations originally established to oppose Ramp DD, turned most of its time and energy to the Albany Street Detour. The Taskforce held community meetings in which residents endorsed the effort to oppose the Detour along Hudson Street.

From June to August, in response to the community's opposition, the Central Artery Project refused to delay the project. In August, about 40 mem-

bers of the Chinatown community marched to a meeting with the Central Artery Project and gave testimony on the negative impacts of the Albany Street Detour. Community members then walked out when the Central Artery Project officials announced they planned to maintain an aggressive timeline and felt that a new design alternative could not be found in sufficient time. Community members and Taskforce members were very discouraged and expressed pessimism that the community could win this battle.

During the same period, the Chinatown CA/T Taskforce wrote to the state's Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, the federal Environmental Protection Agency, and elected officials. They made presentations before the Environmental Oversight Committee and Governor Weld's Asian American Commission. The Taskforce also published a bilingual newsletter to inform community residents of the situation and met with the English-language press

to inform the greater community. The Taskforce continued to meet with both highway officials and the Boston Transportation Department to push for an alternative.

The breakthrough came on Sept. 25, when the city's consultant transportation engineers and planners presented a new design alternative for consideration by the Taskforce. The city's design alternative showed that a feasible alternative could be achieved in the aggressive timeline. Then, on Sept. 30, the Central Artery Project revealed its own design alternative, which Mike Lewis, the assistant project director, gave a 95 percent chance of working.

The Taskforce, however, is holding back on a celebration pending the final presentation of the new design to the Chinatown community and notification to construction bidders of the change in design. The Taskforce hopes that the Central Artery will do the right thing by the community in the end. Taskforce members credit the turnaround to the persistence of the community in advocating strongly for its interests and to the various organizations and individuals which generously gave resources to the effort to find an alternative.

Tufts Unveils Building Design

Control of Community Benefits Remains an Issue

Tufts University unveiled its design for a new Harrison Avenue research building at the meeting of the Chinatown Neighborhood Council (CNC) last month. The university said it plans to begin building the new structure in May or June of 1997 and complete it by about December 1998.

Construction of the building on a site enclosed by Harrison Avenue, Tyler Street, and Harvard Street will mark the start of Phase 1 of the university's 10-year master plan to rebuild its Chinatown campus. Later phases may include new structures on land adjacent to Posner Hall and on the Tyler Street site of the South Cove YMCA.

The new Tufts building would have nine stories at the front, which faces Harrison Avenue, and five stories at the rear, which runs along Tyler Street. The building, which will house research facilities, an auditorium, and some classrooms, will have 175,000 gross square feet of space and cost between \$45 and \$48 million to build.

While the Chinatown Neighborhood Council has already approved the Tufts plan, several council members criticized the inclusion of a bridge connecting the planned building to an already existing Tufts building on the other side of Harvard Street. Council co-moderator Father Hugh O'Regan said council members involved in earlier discussions of the building's design had opposed construction of the bridge.

Several Council members last month suggested that the bridge would make Harvard Street dark and uninviting for pedestrians. Council members also were concerned that the building was higher than they had expected. Hospital officials said the extra height was due to mechanical equipment at the top, which is not calculated into the allowable height of a building.

John Roberto, the university's vice president of operations, said last week that one option would be to move the bridge up one floor, from the third to the fourth floor. The building as currently designed has a five-story bridge connecting the two buildings.

As part of the community benefit package associated with the Tufts master plan, the university has agreed to build a 25,400 square-foot YMCA. A design committee and architects are currently working on the project, which

would only include the shell of the building.

According to Neighborhood Council co-moderator William Moy, efforts to move the YMCA project forward had been slowed because of disagreement over who would eventually own the building. The same uncertainty over ownership has complicated the conveyance of two sites on Harrison Avenue that will come to the community as part of the Tufts benefit package and a Cooperation Agreement between Tufts and the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

Moy said the community wants to ensure that an entity in Chinatown retains ownership of the YMCA site on behalf of the community. To avoid having the project held up and to allow the YMCA organization to begin raising the \$2 million needed to outfit the shell, the Chinatown leaders have decided to create one trust for the YMCA and a second one at a later date for the Harrison Avenue buildings.

Moy said a seven-member YMCA Trust would control the YMCA building. It would consist of three members from the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), two members from the South Cove YMCA, and two members from the Chinatown Neighborhood Council. Both the CNC and the YMCA have approved the YMCA Trust plan.

Controversy, however, continues to surround the eventual ownership of two Harrison Avenue properties. A March Cooperation Agreement between Tufts and the BRA states that a Tufts building at 193 Harrison Avenue would be demolished and the site transferred to an entity to be determined by the community. It also states that a Tufts-owned building at 203 Harrison Ave. would be transferred to the BRA, which would set it aside for community housing or some other community project. All plans for the site would be subject to the approval of the CNC and CCBA.

CCBA president Wilson Lee, however, has said that the CCBA was promised control over the Harrison Avenue sites after voting to approve the Tufts master plan and giving up development rights on Parcel R-1, the site of the YMCA and a possible site of a future Tufts building. Lee has said he wants to use the Harrison Avenue build-



(Top) Qiu Sheng-yun (center), the new Counsel General at the People's Republic of China's New York Consulate recently spoke at the Chinese Progressive Association (CPA) in Chinatown. Also pictured are Lin Jia-hua, chairman of the Shanghai Business Association, Boston Branch, and Suzanne Lee, board director of the CPA.

(Bottom) Teachers and board members of the Kwong Kow Chinese School pose for a portrait at the school's open house for alumni Sept. 28. That event and a dinner later in the day at the Grand China restaurant were held to celebrate the school's 80th anniversary.

ings and Parcel C on Oak Street to develop a project that would include housing, community space, and commercial space.

"CCBA still wants to own the Harrison Avenue buildings," said Moy, who added that CCBA has nothing on paper to back up its claims to the two sites.

"There's a lot of noise and it's only one-sided," he said, adding that "there

are people who realize they don't have a leg to stand on."

It remains unclear what community entity would eventually control the two Harrison Avenue sites, one of which will soon be demolished. The site of the former South Cove YMCA on Tyler Street is also scheduled to be demolished within the next few months.

Victory in Sight
For Artery Taskforce

Point of View

By Mike Lewis

Central Artery Project
assistant project director

ers of the Chinatown community marched to a meeting with the Central Artery Project and gave testimony on the negative impacts of the Albany Street Detour. Community members then walked out when the Central Artery Project officials announced they planned to maintain an aggressive timeline and felt that a new design alternative could not be found in sufficient time. Community members and Taskforce members were very discouraged and expressed pessimism that the community could win this battle.

During the same period, the Chinatown CA/T Taskforce wrote to the state's Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, the federal Environmental Protection Agency, and elected officials. They made presentations before the Environmental Oversight Committee and Governor Weld's Asian American Commission. The Taskforce also published a bilingual newsletter to inform community residents of the situation and met with the English-language press

and the English-language press

ARTS

By Judy Przybek

Last spring I was in a literature class in which students presented their own writings and critiqued each other's work. The parts that we admired about each other's stories often turned out to be modeled after an actual event or a friend in the writer's life. I was delighted to realize that readers subconsciously know what's real.

There might not be an absolute one-to-one correspondence between real life and fiction, but some essence of a feeling deeply felt is transferred as the skill and talent of a writer mold it into a good piece of writing. It is to that authenticity that we respond.

"American Visa" by Wang Ping and "Her Wild American Self" by M. Evelina Galang, collections of short stories recently published by Coffee House Press, evoke that sensation of authenticity.

"Her Wild American Self" is a collection of stories about young Filipino-American women fighting the expectations of their families and the stereotypes of Asian women prevalent in American society. In many of the stories, the women are constantly warding off the attention of American men attracted to their own images of Asian women.

"Filming Sausage" is a disturbing depiction of sexual harassment. Using the second person singular and addressing the audience as the "you" that undergoes an escalating level of humiliation, the author draws the audience into sharing the character's experience.

The story that begins the collection, "The Look-Alike Women," is a poetic kaleidoscope of the stereotypical images and assumptions about Asian women which deny their individuality, blurring them all into the generic "women of the Orient." The author also uses the second person singular in this story - this time as an empowering device which directly addresses Asian women as subject and tries to break through their objectification.

Objectification can be just as limiting inside the family as in the larger society. In "Miss Teenage Sampaguita," a father insists on his daughter entering beauty pageants despite her own distaste for such things. He also plans for her to follow him in his medical career although she has different interests. Like the white men "into" Asian women, he is unable to see past his own needs and expectations to appreciate who she really is. The father-daughter relationship is witnessed by the girl's aunt, who has herself struggled against family control. The aunt muses on the symbolism of the Sampaguita, the national flower of the Philippines, which represents female

Short Story Collections By Asian American Women

Books



(Above) Evelina Galang, author of "Her Wild American Self," and (right) Wang Ping, author of "American Visa." Both books are published in paperback by the Coffee House Press.

identity defined in the culture as beautiful, clingy, fragile, and easily crushed.

Other characters' struggles are more rewarding, since they are able to reconcile the competing demands of family and selfhood. In "Contravida," a pregnant, unmarried woman fights for an aunt's acceptance of the pregnancy, which is achieved when the two women recognize they have similar natures. Both are "contravidas" - stubborn women who insist on their own way.

In many of the stories, developing a separate identity is tied to creative expression. The characters are filmmakers, painters, and dancers. In "Rose-Colored," a woman who gave up her childhood ambitions to be in the theater for a safe job in a bank visits a cousin who is pursuing a career as a dancer. She starts to question her compromises as she observes her cousin's life. "Figures" also explores the conflicts between artistic expression and social demands, describing a woman's repeated attempts to paint a self-portrait during her courtship and marriage.

The definition of identity and self-expression include an examination of what it means to have a hyphenated identity. One character insists she is not Asian; she is American, though after a moment's reflection, she concedes she is Filipino-American. In "Rose-colored," the cousins differ in their attitude toward their ethnicity; the banker has

tried to assimilate, while the dancer is proud of her ethnic heritage. On the question of ethnic identity, the author tells her Asian American women audience: "Finally, after all the voices, hear your own and know, you are one of a kind...Take everything you've been told and taught and given and heard and not heard, everything that you are and mix fast like stir fry...At last your voice rises above the others and speaks to you, guides you, brings you to this place where you can find you wild American self."

"American Visa" also deals with issues of identity and demonstrates the tension between the need for family and the need to get away from them. This collection of linked stories reminds me of a statement by Maxine Hong Kingston in "The Woman Warrior": "From afar I can believe my family loves me fundamentally."

The pain of family love can be very difficult. The stories all concern a girl named Seaweed who grew up in China during the Cultural Revolution, worked in the countryside as an "educated youth," and eventually emigrated to the United States. The emotional abuse and neglect suffered by Seaweed is pitiable, but her determination to survive and flourish is inspiring.

The initial story, "Lipstick," in which an adolescent Seaweed discovers an old tube of lipstick, forbidden during the Cultural Revolution, quickly estab-

lishes the social and familial contexts of the young girl's life that are more fully explored in the following stories: the restrictions under the Cultural Revolution, the consequent need for secrecy, Seaweed's position of caretaker in her dysfunctional family, the mother's favoritism of another sister and abuse of Seaweed. Lipstick has always had potent symbolism for women. Signifying the entrance into adulthood and adult sexuality as well as reduction to a sexual object, lipstick empowers as well as disempowers. For Seaweed, the lipstick symbolizes hope for a future beyond the deprecations of her family and the restrictions of the political climate. Looking at herself in the mirror, freshly washed and made-up, she realizes, "I wasn't going to be ugly all my life."

As the stories progress, we witness the unfolding of Seaweed's beauty. Her tenacity, her strength, and her compassion are as startling against the background of hardship as the line of scarlet she draws on her unwashed hand when she tests the lipstick.

"Make-Up" is a key to Seaweed's survival in the sense of using one's creativity and imagination to change and reshape reality. She "makes-up" a life for herself, escaping from her family by having herself sent to the countryside as one of the era's many "educated youth" to be reeducated by the peasants. She searches for ways to redeem herself and her bourgeois background in the eyes of the Communist Party so that she can go to college. She forms a new family with a hen and a duck she rescues from the soup pot; in one of the more humorous scenes, the two birds affectionately waddle after her as she performs household chores.

Writing is another form of "making up." Seaweed's love of literature helps her survive emotionally. Her most prized possession is a copy of Andersen's fairy tales. In order to read more, she utilizes a secret system in which people exchanged forbidden books in China during the Cultural Revolution. Working as a substitute teacher in a rural commune, she encourages her students to abandon the political jargon they had previously been taught to include in their essays and instead write about their own lives. Many years later, her love of literature brings her to the United States, to study American and English literature.

Seaweed finally "makes up" with her mother, finding reconciliation not only with the other woman, but also with her past hardships.

Seaweed and Galang's characters are all "contravidas," strong women who fight and survive. Although their stories are made up, it is their reality that touches us.

Project Bread - The Walk for Hunger, Inc.

Child Nutrition Partnership Manager

Seeking individual for exciting new initiative to develop partnerships, including local public officials, business leaders, emergency food programs and others, in six communities to address hunger on the local level. The ideal candidate is a good motivator, a conceptual thinker, a creative problem-solver, able to work independently, detail-oriented, well-organized, has good oral and written skills, and works well with groups and individuals. Master's degree with five years' experience preferred. Competitive salary with excellent benefits.

Send resume and cover letter by 10/4/96, Attention: EH. Project Bread - The Walk for Hunger, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Room 800, Boston, MA 02108. Equal Opportunity Employer - Nonsmoking Office.

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Pine Street Inn, provider of shelter, transitional programs and affordable housing for men, women and children, seeks a Training Assistant 3 days per week. Potential for full-time.

You will provide training to staff as well as clerical assistance for the Training and Staff Development Programs. This includes leading and co-leading trainings, assisting in designing needs assessment, data entry and general assistance. Opportunity to learn Community Popular Education Model.

You must have Bachelor's degree, 1-12 months or Non-Degree, 3+ years equivalent experience. Ability to communicate effectively with all PSI staff. Ability to work with databases, data entry and word processing a must. Bachelor's degree, interest and background in teaching/training adults in non-profit setting preferred. Submit 2 copies of resume/cover letter to: Human Resources Dept., 434 Harrison Ave., Boston, MA 02118. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

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Busy Elder Outpatient Program seeks a mature responsible individual to provide outpatient psychotherapy including group treatment to elders living at home and in nursing homes. Experience in in-service training and consultation preferred. LICSW required. 32 hrs/wk.

Please send resume by October 11, to: Tri-City Mental Health & Retardation Center, H.R. Dept., 10 Cabot Rd., Medford, MA 02155. AA/EOE. Excellent benefits.

Calendar/Short News

Chinatown Main Street Fundraising Dinner: Oct. 27, 4-9 pm, Suffolk Downs, 111 Waldemar Ave., East Boston. Reception 4-5 pm; Dinner is 5:30 sharp. Music by Trilogy. Donation is \$35 per person and the proceeds will be used to help beautify Chinatown. Make checks payable to: Chinatown Main Street, and send to Bik Fung Ng, Program director, Chinatown Main Street, 2 Boylston St., Suite G2, Boston, MA 02116, Tel.: 350-6303.

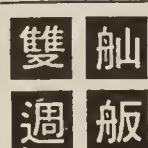
Giacomo Puccini's Tosca: Oct. 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 27 by the Boston Lyric Opera at the Emerson Majestic Theatre. In Italian with English subtitles.

Making his eagerly anticipated Boston Lyric Opera debut is tenor Jianyi Zhang, who will make his Metropolitan Opera debut next spring in the title role of Gounod's Faust. A past winner of the Grand Award in Philadelphia's Luciano Pavarotti International Vocal Competi-

tion, Zhang has recently completed singing engagements with the Stuttgart Opera, Atlanta Symphony, Washington Opera, and at the Bastille in Paris. Zhang was trained at the Shanghai Conservatory and The American Opera Center of The Juilliard School.

"Long Wan: A Portrait of a Chinese Village: Photographs and text by Robert O'Malley, at the Chinese Culture Institute, 276 Tremont St., Boston. Gallery Hours: Tues.-Sat., 9:30 am - 5 pm. Through Oct. 31.

Songs From the World: Oct. 5, 8 pm, Jordan Hall at New England conservatory. Ree-Ven Wang, soprano; Ji-Young Lee, mezzo soprano. The program will include art and folk songs from around the world and a selection of opera arias. For info. call the Foundation for Chinese Performing Arts at 259-8195.



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The Shooters Women's Volleyball Team would like to express our deep appreciation to the following establishments and individuals. Their generosity and support allowed us to participate in the 52nd annual North American Chinese Invitational Volleyball Tournament (NACIVT). We look forward to another successful tournament next year at the 53rd annual NACIVT in New York City. Thank you and we hope to have your continued support.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS

Ho Toy Noodle
73 Essex Street
Boston, MA 02111

China Pearl
9 Tyler Street
Boston, MA 02111

Boston Chinese Y.E.S.
199 Harrison Avenue
Boston, MA 02111

Golden Temple
1651 Beacon Street
Brookline, MA 02146

Imperial Seafood Restaurant
70 Beach Street
Boston, MA 02111

Technicomm Communications
11 Edinboro Street
Boston, MA 02111

East Ocean City
25-29 Beach Street
Boston, MA 02111

City Sports
16 Dunster Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dr. Bobby Guen
1035A Beacon Street
Brookline, MA 02146

Sampan Newspaper
90 Tyler Street
Boston, MA 02111

Asian Jade Society of Boston (Boston Police Department)

SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO THE FOLLOWING

Leona Leung
Vance Pon
Daniel Yee (Moony)
Emil Hum
Ho Git Chan
Chu Chang
Lieng Souryavong
J.J.
Sue Ann Leong-Tsan
Dr. and Mrs. Kong

Benjamin Leong
Yiu Lee
George Lum
Richard Lum
Melissa Reyen
Ba Dat Restaurant
Jumbo Seafood Restaurant
The Best Cafe
Donald Wong (Junior)
Kelvin Mah

Sammy Tse (Secret)
Norman Chin
Peter Chau
Victor Soohoo
Alan Yu
Kin Chung Wong
Avan Lam
Steven Ng
Anthony Yee (Tuna)
Thomas Lee (Grizz)



MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
10 PARK PLAZA
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116-3975
NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Sealed bids for MBTA Contract No C4CN32 OLD COLONY RAILROAD, MAIN LINE, QUINCY CENTER COMMUTER RAIL STATION, Quincy, Massachusetts, (Class 7-Buildings, PROJECT VALUE \$3.00) will be received by the Deputy Director of Construction, Contracts, at the Contract Administration Office, 5th Floor, Room 5610, Transportation Building, 10 Park Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116-3975, until two o'clock (2:00 p.m.) on October 30, 1996. Immediately thereafter, in a designated room, the Bids will be opened and read publicly.

Work consists of: demolition, grading and drainage; retaining wall, foundation, station platform, walkway, staircase and elevator construction; lighting and electrical, mechanical, and related signal and communication work, paving, landscaping and signage.

This Contract is subject to a financial assistance Contract between the MBTA and the Federal Transit Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Each prospective Bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "Procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders". Copies may be obtained from the contract Administration Office at the above address. Requests for Prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the tenth (10th) day preceding the date set for the opening of Bids.

Prequalified Bidders may obtain from the contract Administration Office a "Request for Bid Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., on October 1, 1996, Monday through Friday, at a charge of \$100.00 per copy. The Authority's STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, BIDDING AND CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS AND DIVISION I - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS dated November 1983, is available at a charge of \$5.00 per copy. The Authority's STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, dated January 1980, is available at a charge of \$15.00 per copy. The Authority's MBTA RAILROAD OPERATIONS - BOOK OF STANDARD PLANS - TRACK AND ROADWAY, is available at a charge of \$30.00 per copy, payable by separate check. The Authority's MBTA RAILROAD OPERATIONS - COMMUTER RAIL DESIGN STANDARDS MANUAL is available at a charge of \$35.00 per copy, payable by separate check. The MBTA Authority Controlled Insurance Program (ACIP) Manual is available in one (1) separate volume at a charge of \$10.00 per copy, payable by separate check. Geotechnical Interpretive Report for the Quincy Center Station is available for information in one (1) separate volume at a charge of 10.00 per copy, payable by separate check. Bidding documents will be sent upon request and receipt of an additional fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00), payable by a separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder. NONE OF THESE CHARGES ARE REFUNDABLE.

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix 1, Goals and Time tables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Appendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination, and Affirmative Action program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Participation provision, Bidders must submit an assurance with their Bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated DBE goal of 25 percent

Bidders will affirmatively ensure that in regard to any Contract entered into pursuant to this solicitation, minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit Bids and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 and any amendments or supplements thereto.

Authorization for the Bidders to view the site of the work on MBTA property shall be obtained from the Project Manager, Mr. William H. Bregoli, Jr., 1515 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169, (617) 222-5365. The Authority will conduct an inspection tour of the work sites on October 16, 1996, at 10:00 a.m. Prospective Bidders are requested to be present at the Authority's Quincy Center Red Line transit station, Quincy, Massachusetts.

A prebid conference will be held on October 17, 1996 at 10:00 a.m. at the above office. Any request for interpretation of plans and specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their Bid that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the work.

This Contract is subject to Federal wage and hourly laws and minimum State wage rates as well as other applicable labor laws

Bidders are advised that the "Buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (Pub. L-97-424) as amended, apply to any Contract, procurement or agreement which result from this solicitation.

Bid Guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit in the amount of five (5) percent of the value of the bid, in the form of a bid bond, cash, certified check, treasurer's or cashier's check.

The successful Bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Materials Payment Bond each for the full amount of the Contract Price.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Bids, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Bids or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may be deemed to be in the best interests of the Authority.

Plans and specifications may also be viewed at the following locations:

Massachusetts Alliance for Small Business
210 South Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02110

Old Colony Communications Office
395 Washington Street
Braintree, MA 02184

Women's Business Enterprise Alliance
P.O. Box 132, 385 Blue Hill Drive
Westwood, MA 02090

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

DATE: September 27, 1996

By James J. Kerasiotes
Secretary and MBTA Chairman

By Patrick J. Moynihan
General Manager

波士頓芭蕾舞團

開始新演出季

【本報訊】波士頓芭蕾舞團一九九六—一九九七演出季將從今年十月開始在王安中心登台，本演出季的節目日程如下：

《布吉舞、銅管樂和藍調曲》(BOOGIE BRASS & BLUE)，一九九六年十月十七日至十一月二日；

《胡桃鉗》(THE NUTCRACKER)

，一九九六年十一月二十九日至一九九七年一月五日；

《奧涅金》(ONEGIN)，一九九七年一月三十日至二月十六日；

《卡門》(CARMEN)，一九九七年三月六日至二十一日；

《海盜》(THE PIRATE)，一九九七年三月二十七日至四月十三日；

《灰姑娘》(CINDERELLA)，一九九七年五月一日至十八日。

七年三月二十七日至四月十三日；

《卡門》(CARMEN)，一九九七年三月六日至二十一日；

《海盜》(THE PIRATE)，一九九七年三月二十七日至四月十三日；

《灰姑娘》(CINDERELLA)，一九九七年五月一日至十八日。



鈴鈴馬戲團巡演來波

長春雜技隊高蹺登場

圖為首場上演的《布吉舞、銅管樂和藍調曲》中的一個場面。

【本報訊】美國最大的雜技藝術團體鈴鈴馬戲團，將於今年十月九日至二十日在波士頓艦隊中心進行年度巡迴演出。在今年的一系列精彩表演中，新節目之一是來自中國長春的雜技隊表演的高蹺節目。

達到新高度」，在中國民間踩高蹺基礎上加上了疊羅漢及其他高難度雜技技巧。該團中還雲集了來自不同國家的馬戲高手，使這個創建已一百二十五年的馬戲團給觀眾帶來日新月異的精彩！

當然，蝙蝠會吸食你的生命。



假如你是個芒果的話。

在我們可供參與的蝙蝠展覽中，你將聽其所聽，見其所見。由於大多數蝙蝠偏愛水果而非人類，所以邀請你作為客人而非被食對象。

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案！

《本報訊》美國最大的雜技藝術團體鈴鈴馬戲團，將於今年十月九日至二十日在波士頓艦隊中心進行年度巡迴演出。在今年的一系列精彩表演中，新節目之一是來自中國長春的雜技隊表演的高蹺節目。

達到新高度」，在中國民間踩高蹺基礎上加上了疊羅漢及其他高難度雜技技巧。該團中還雲集了來自不同國家的馬戲高手，使這個創建已一百二十五年的馬戲團給觀眾帶來日新月異的精彩！

然而，從自然科學角度來講，蝙蝠是一類哺乳動物，就像人類和獸類一樣，因此，雖然它們有翼能飛，卻與鳥類不同。波士頓科學博物館的新展覽「蝙蝠」，就向觀眾介紹了有關這類神秘動物的科學知識。

參觀過這個展覽，你就會解幾個迷團，例如：迷之一「蝙蝠吸血」；世界上有九百多種蝙蝠，只有一種名叫「吸血蝙蝠」的才吸血，而且它們只是吸牲畜的血卻並非殺死牲畜，就像蚊子一樣，而其他蝙蝠多以昆蟲、植物、果類為食；迷之二「蝙蝠瞎眼」；人們知道蝙蝠的耳朵極靈，甚至能接收超聲波，加上牠們常在黑夜活動，因此認爲牠們是靠耳朵而非眼睛辨別方向，實際上，蝙蝠有著出色的視力，雖然是色盲，卻有著比人類強得多的靠紅外線夜視能力。如果你還有其他迷團，請到科學博物館尋找答案！

蝙蝠，在許多人眼中是種神秘的動物，它們似禽似獸，晝伏夜行，常栖息在幽暗的洞穴廢墟，因此西方有很多關於蝙蝠的神話或幻想，蝙蝠經常出現在恐怖影片中，既沒有罪惡的吸血蝙蝠精，又有正義的蝙蝠俠。而在中國文化傳統中，蝙蝠卻是種吉祥物，可能是「蝠」與「福」同音之故吧，蝙蝠常與五彩祥雲一起出現在喜慶吉祥的圖案裝飾之中。

然而，從自然科學角度來講，蝙蝠是一類哺乳動物，就像人類和獸類一樣，因此，雖然它們有翼能飛，卻與鳥類不同。波士頓科學博物館的新展覽「蝙蝠」，就向觀眾介紹了有關這類神秘動物的科學知識。

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儀態萬千

楊澍書畫展觀後感

朱偉憶

有朋友對我說：「應該去看看楊澍最近的畫展，可以說是更上一層樓，進入了一個新的境界。」楊澍女士於九月四日至二十五日在牛頓市的自由圖書館舉行個人書畫展，很遺憾我因故未能參加她的畫展開幕式，但聽了別人的介紹之後，不能不抽空去一睹她的畫作。

去年十一月，楊澍女士曾在波士頓世界貿易中心舉辦了第一次個人書畫展，她的書法多為草書，畫則以中西合璧的海景山水畫為主，這得益於她的老師傅狷夫先生善畫海水的真傳。

此次在牛頓圖書館展出的十幾幅書畫中，有少數仍是她的傳統作品：中國的水墨國畫與西方的水彩相結合的風格，其餘畫作則是她近期的創作。看得出，她是在做不同風格的嘗試，雖然本次展出的多為幅面不大的小景，但其各具特色的畫風令人難忘，只有功力到達一定程度的藝術家，才能在不同的繪畫中將技藝用之得心應手，就像老練的演員才能塑造儀態萬千不同性格的角色。



楊澍的畫作

詩入畫境

觀楊澍女士書畫展覽並序

司徒天正

白雲來去渺難蹤，
夢入黃山第幾重。

曾記瀟湘繫短篷，
隔江煙雨翠重重。

楊澍女士近年來用功甚勤，其書法以行草取勝，瀟灑多姿；畫作擅寫雲海波濤，有乃師傅狷夫之風，早有公論。此次畫展，復採雜西洋水彩畫透視重彩之法，立體感明

顯，頗為突出，余往觀其展覽，入門已有天風吹海，波濤浪滾之感。

其長幅「浪捲千堆雪」及「海天一色」，氣勢磅礴。杜甫「無邊落木蕭蕭下，不盡長江滾滾來」之境界，立時涌現眼前。至於小幅精品，配以唐人詩句，如「松下問童子」

收詩文銜接之效，以記一時一地之藝壇盛事，不亦宜乎！

綠水一灣迷古渡，
映簾翠竹看不厭，
自有扁舟獨往來。

（二）
（四）
雲淡風清海滔滔，
松軒閒坐聽松濤。
禪意詩心逐浪高。

及「嶺土白雲多」，均令人有出塵之想。

余盤桓再三，得詩四首，蓋觸景生情之作也。第四首為前年所作，今略有增刪，一併附錄於此，俾

楊澍的畫還有一個特點，就是詩畫合一，畫有詩意，詩入畫境，而且大多數畫作是以一句或一首古詩作為標題的，這也極有中國傳統的風格。與效仿西方的前衛藝術家們常以「無題」或莫名其妙來命名作品，以使觀眾們一頭霧水相比，楊澍的畫讓人更有種實際的親近感，盡管她的畫並不一定是寫實，人們仍會感到這是一種大家都熟悉或夢想的境界。例如當觀眾們讀到這首詩：「澗水無聲繞竹流，竹西花草弄春柔，茅簷相對坐終日，一鳥不啼山更幽。」再看到畫的意境，是否可將在緊張高壓的美國社會中積累的心中憂煩都丟之腦後，產生出一種舒展歡愉的空冥之感呢！？

附註：松軒，楊女士畫室之雅名。

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一九九六年中秋徵聯評審述要

司徒天正

今年的中華書法會中秋對聯比賽，上聯「詩畫琴棋，親朋雅集」，開花落年年在，遠為複雜，因讀者對極聯已有一定的認識，故擬定題時特設兩大難題，好比舞獅採青，把裏在生菜裏的紅包高懸十丈，讓各路英雄各顯本領。這兩道難題，其一是首句的「詩畫琴棋」四字，讓應徵者須以四件不同的事物來對，常見來稿以「碧空皓月」、「千岩石堅」、「天涯遊子」或「春花秋月」，實際上只有兩件事物而非四種。

「以對，不知碧、皓、千、石、天、遊、春、及秋在此只作形容詞用，譬如「春天的花」和「秋天的月」，對皆穩當。退而其次，「摯友」亦可以接受，唯分數略減矣。故凡做對聯，必須留意對稱均衡之美才能進而講究聯的意境。

其次，上聯之下一句「盛世何妨沽一醉」，「何妨」二字是虛字，用作助動詞，撰下聯必須以同樣的虛字相對，如用「宜作」、「可以」、「豈止」諸如此類。若以實字相對，便不合作聯之規則。嘗見

二三來稿，上兩句做得很好，如「園林花卉」、「漁樵耕讀」、「梅蘭菊竹」及「伴侶情濃」等等。固然二字，幾全用實字，如「被贊」、「觸景」、「滿意」之類，甚或用名詞之「星島」及動詞之「把酒」，此皆不合文法，與作聯之規則背道而馳。至於平仄，現在一般人認識不深，作詩撰聯，便大大吃虧。譬如「一醉」，四聲是仄仄，故「三秋」可對，而「四圈」不可；「千杯」可以，而「萬金」不可；「千歌」可以，而「二王」不可，此因「一醉」之調，作詩撰聯有二、四、六分明之遊戲規則，是極重要的基本知識。

今依上述標準，試論一、二、三名作品之佳妙。第一名梁永佳君所作為「花燈星月，老幼言歡，嫦娥能不羨天倫」，以「花燈星月」對「詩畫琴棋」，以「老幼言歡」對

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下期《舢舨》將於十月十八日出版，需翻譯植字的廣告及社區活動欄消息請於十月十一日前交本報處理，多謝合作。

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（季軍：甘棣）

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一九九六年十月四日

舢舨

第四版

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朱偉憶



華裔作家張邦梅在波士頓華埠

一名生長在美國的華裔青年女性，寫出了一本描寫本世紀初一位中國婦女與一位著名詩人的淒婉婚姻的傳記文學，獲得了中美各界好評。今年三十一歲的張邦梅出版了她的第一本著作《幼儀與志摩》(Bound Feet & Western Dress)，從而成為美國作家行列中的一顆華裔新星。

最近，她為該新書作出出版宣傳，特從現居的俄國首都莫斯科返美做巡迴之旅，也來到了她的出生地波士頓。

張邦梅女士一九六五年出生於波士頓兒童醫院，一九八七年畢業於哈佛大學東亞研究系，主修中國文學，一九九二年獲哥倫比亞大學法律學位，曾在紐約擔任律師。她的父母皆是來自中國的移民，父親張國鼎是上海人，現在耶魯大學任教授，講授物理與電機工程，母親浦松文祖籍貴州。張邦梅與法學院一美國同學結婚，並因夫婿工作需要於一九九三年移居莫斯科。

談起她寫這本書的原因，張邦梅女士說：「事出偶然。」在上大學讀中國文學時，她偶然讀到一本《現代中國詩人》，其中提到近代

中國著名浪漫派詩人徐志摩，她被徐的詩詞與才氣打動，又找來有關徐志摩的書閱讀，從中竟發現徐志摩的髮妻張幼儀原來是自己的親姑奶奶。這位幼儀姑奶奶亦早移居美國，因此張邦梅從小就在大家庭聚會中認識了她，但她卻從不會提起過自己的第一次婚姻，張邦梅也出於對長輩的敬畏而不敢與她深談。當知道了姑奶奶與詩人徐志摩的關係時，張邦梅出於好奇和專業探究精神，壯起膽子開始對老人進行采訪，這一談就是五年多，從一九八三年起直到一九八九年張幼儀去世前。

訪談結果先寫成畢業論文，幼儀姑奶奶曾經讀過，然後充實成為一本傳記文學著作，可惜老人不能再見到這本書，這成為作者張邦梅的遺憾。

張邦梅說：徐志摩是著名的中國現代詩人，可惜於一九三一年因飛機失事而英年早逝，而他的髮妻、自己的姑奶奶張幼儀也是個尋常的女性，因此她才有興趣去追蹤他們的足跡。張邦梅祖上曾是中國大戶世家，出過舉人和州官，她

的曾祖父張松澤（潤之）育有八子。

人物專訪

香港與一名中醫結婚，一九七六年丈夫病歿後移居美國紐約，一九八九年一月去逝。張邦梅也不會想到，她所認識的這位來美後只是上教堂、打麻將、帶孫兒的老人當年無論在生活上還是事業上都曾風雲一時。

張邦梅在對幼儀老人採訪時都做了錄音，在書中她力圖通過自己與老人的對話來使故事更加真實。

從十二年級畢業的學生比七年級學生少得多。尤達樂同學說：「拉丁學校的學習很緊張，我常常要忙到夜裡兩點才睡覺，不然學習要落後。

五歲時即與詩人徐志摩成婚，七

之後，二人於一九二二年在德國柏林離婚，鬧出了中國現代史上第一件「西式」離婚案。至於離婚的主要原因，是徐志摩於一九一八年去歐洲留學之後，愛上了另一名女子張邦梅。

他的許多才華橫溢的浪漫愛情詩都是寫給這位叫陸小曼的女子的。

邦梅表示：「實際上我很愛戴徐志摩和他的詩，而且他的婚外戀情確實給他帶來詩的靈感，我似乎還時常能聽見他的聲音。但在書中，我只是試圖反映生活真實的一面，世界這九級時考入拉丁的尤達樂，

並不會使其形象遜色。」

在《幼儀與志摩》一書中，張邦梅是將姑奶奶的敘述與自己在美國成長的經歷穿插來寫的，她說通過對老人的採訪交談，她獲得了一種完全不同的價值觀，希望通過對比來說明中美兩國文化傳統的差異。

她自己在康州一個白人社區長大，從小接受美式教育，雖然長著中國面孔，文化背景卻與美國人一樣，反而與自己的同胞不同，因此很覺內疚。也許是炎黃血緣的關係。

華人家長們很重視子女的學校教育和學習成績，卻有不太關心社會事件的弱點。然而不要忘記，除了督促孩子努力學習取得好成績外，還有許多其他事值得關心，不然仍會影響我們的孩子進入好學校。

華人家庭的父母因感到此案有爭議性而回避談論。難怪麥克勞林先生會對他

獲得亞裔家長們的支持而感到遺憾。

雖然以前就讀的也是重點中學，但要求卻不如拉丁學校嚴格，很輕鬆也可名列前茅，但是在拉丁學校如果不加倍努力就會趕不上別人。盡管每年都有不同族裔的學生因經不住這種學習壓力而轉離拉丁學校，仍有更多的學生慕名而來，華人家

學生自動轉走，雖然九年級時還有

一批通過考試的學生入學，但真能

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面事 拉丁學校事件與公校種族配額制

朱偉憶

波士頓拉丁學校是波士頓公立中學中有名的好學校，以教學要求嚴格、升學率高而聞名。一向注重子女教育前途，盼望孩子將來能進入名牌大學的華人家長們，早在孩子剛進中學時就已把眼光盯住了拉丁學校之類的好學校，家長們認為：「孩子進入了一所好的中學，尤其是高中，便能接受更好的教育，將來上好大學已有了一多半把握。」拉丁中學的教學方針偏重於多實踐，多練習，以較大量的課堂教學和家庭作業來督促學習掌握基本知識，比起啟發創造有余、基本練習不足的美國通行的教學方法來，拉丁學校使學生打下扎實基礎的方式更適合我們華人家長和學生的口味。因此不僅每年孩子們升七年級和九年級時，拉丁學校成了大家進軍市郊的好學區居住，也感到那里的學校教學方法不如拉丁學校，所以想法設法讓孩子留在或轉回波士頓拉丁中學。

波士頓公立學校中，有三所憑考試成績錄取的重點中學：波士頓拉丁學校(BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL)、

波士頓拉丁專科學校(BOSTON LATIN ACADEMY)和約翰·奧伯瑞特數學科學學校(JOHN D. O'BRYANT SCHOOL)。所有申請進入這些學校的學生必須經過「獨立學校入學考試」(ISEE)，該考試包括測試閱讀學習綜合能力的詞匯部分和檢核學習專業特長的數學部分，考試分數將與申請人在校學習成績相結合而排出名次，學校將按名次擇優錄取。

然而，在按分數名次錄取的過程中卻有特例，這是因為波士頓公

校委員會有一個名額限制規定：每所重點學校必須為非裔和西語裔學

生保留百分之三十五的名額。也就是說，如果這些族裔學生的考試分數名列前茅的達不到百分之三十五

，也必須降低標準錄取夠人數，這意味著有些名次本來排在前面的其

他學生會被擠出學校大門之外。作為一個多種族的移民國家，美國常有些五花八門的所謂保護少數族裔利益的特別政策法規，而這項起自一九七四年的波士頓公校重點學校依配額錄取學生的規定，似乎是照

朱麗婭的父親麥可·麥克勞林表示：根據美國憲法，任何基於種族來分配利益的規定都是違法的，因此他要對這項不合法的配額制提出訴訟。黑人和西語裔不應被歧視，從照顧某些族裔出發而傷害另一些族裔利益的作法無疑與憲法背

。在美國從小學到大學的學校中，亞裔學生普遍享有學習認真、頭腦聰明、成績優良的好名聲，如果是憑考分入學，亞裔學生的入學率往往高於其他族裔，因而在波士頓公校學生配額中，亞裔學生並沒享受對少數族裔的優待，而是要與白人學生去競爭另外百分之六十五的座位。一些華人家長可能不知道：

你的孩子參加了入學考試，成績不錯卻未能被錄取，是因為配額照顧了其他少數族裔的子弟。

去年，一位家住海德公園的白人女孩朱麗婭·麥克勞林便因此種情況而被拒之於拉丁學校大門之外。

雖然她的成績名列其他一百零三名非、西少數族裔學生之前。她的學校接收朱麗婭入學。

近來，此一案件引起各界不同的反應。波士頓市長曼寧諾認為：

「目前的學校系統法規不完善，需要建立不同的系統。本市已與二十

年前大不相同。法官認為現有系統性表示懷疑，他說：「如果我們要不可行，我們是有必要改變它。」

提倡高教學標準的波士頓公校總校監佩贊對目前這種配額系統的合法性表示懷疑，他說：「如果我們要

做出新的改變，我需要時間對此深入調查，但我們應該要有比現行系統更佳的機會來滿足既符合憲法又達到教學標準的目的。」

盡管曼寧諾市長和佩贊總校監表示了對修改現行配額制的強烈支持，波士頓學校委員會主席羅伯特·吉謹斯仍堅持這套制度依然有效

，他在九月十二日的記者會上表示：「校委會不排除所有選擇，而現行系統仍是可以選擇的方式之一。」

而原告麥克勞林的律師對其警告說，這可能使此案繼續下去，他指

出：「如果朱麗婭進了拉丁學校，

而百分之三十五的配額被取消，法庭審理便不再必要。否則的話，原告不撤訴，還會引起波士頓市其他居民採取法律行動。」

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道而馳。在對拉丁學校事件的訴訟

中，使麥克勞林感到遺憾的是：很少有亞裔對他的抗爭表示支持，儘管許多亞裔學生像他女兒一樣，被剝奪了入學的權利。他還表示：「應舉辦一些特別計劃幫助學生準備考試，使學生加強學業和掌握考試方法，在入學考試中獲得好成績。如果孩子們沒參加這些預備班而考不好，則家長應無怒言。」他同意將此列作新系統的選擇項之一。

令人不甚理解的是，在美國這

個號稱言論自由的國家里，難道教

師們各抒己見也要受到校領導的管

轄？而重點學校的種族配額制度並

非由拉丁學校等自行制定，而是多

個校的中文教學，她是該校中文課

的開創人，迄今已任教十年。她表

示：目前拉丁學校的中文課只能容

納一百名學生，而想學中文作爲外

國語的學生很多，但因缺少經費和

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試中，拉丁學校一些學生參加了考

試，最高分有達七百六十分，許多同

學要求開設高水平的特殊中文班，

也因上述原因無法實行。

訪問中，其他教師也不願談及此事

，拉丁學校中文教師趙洵美女士說

：「校長指示本校教師們不要對外

界談及自己的看法，師生們在校內

也很少談論此事，因此好像此事在

校內的影響還不如在校外大。」趙

洵美是拉丁學校唯一的中文課老師

，負責從八至十一年級四個層次五

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訪問中，其他教師也不願談及此事

，拉丁學校中文教師趙洵美女士說

：「校長指示本校教師們不要對外

界談及自己的看法，師生們在校內

也很少談論此事，因此好像此事在

校內的影響還不如在校外大。」趙

洵美是拉丁學校唯一的中文課老師

，負責從八至十一年級四個層次五

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歡度十一國慶節

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歡聚在中國城會賓樓，共慶中華人民共和國成立四十七周年。中國駐紐約總領館副總領事顧品鈞、僑務組領事付秉廉、薛忠新、宋永厚、陳浩琦、教育領事李健民等專程前來本市參加這次國慶宴會。

宴會由華人前進會總幹事張福全主持，該會主席李素影女士和顧品鈞副總領事講話，顧先生特別感謝海外同胞對祖國的愛戴支持，從今年波士頓華人參加國慶餐會的踴躍程度，可以反映出祖國影響的日益強大。參加餐會的社區民衆，既有僑界元老、抗日戰爭時期飛虎隊的老戰士，也有社區團體的骨幹、留學生代表、華人工商界專業界人士、和中文學校的教職工、小朋友。席間，有黃河藝術團的歌唱家和其他人士即興獻唱，晚會在一位台山老僑胞領頭、全場合唱的《義勇軍進行曲》即中華人民共和國國歌聲中達到了高潮。

【本報訊】一九九六年十月一日晚，波士頓地區二百多各界華人

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顧品鈞副總領事講話



李素影主席講話



參加國慶宴會的來賓們



【本報訊】中華藝文苑藝術教育計劃獲得了艦隊中心社區服務公司文化藝術基金獎，圖為八月二十九日，中華藝文苑總裁朱蓉博士接受獎金，左起為格立克及奎若卡公司瑪瑞安·奎若卡，艦隊中心總裁安迪·尼可，麻州艦隊銀行主席及裁朱蓉，艦隊中心社區服務公司主席歐吉·瑞弗斯三世。

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邱勝雲總領事向洪門致公堂會長麥振銳贈送禮品



邱勝雲總領事等在華人前進會與各界僑領僑胞合影

【本報訊】中國駐紐約總領館新任總領事邱勝雲先生，在上任後出訪的第一站便來到了波士頓，拜訪會見本地僑團僑胞。

一九九六年九月二十九日上午

，邱總領事來到波士頓中國城，分

別訪問了華人前進會和洪門致公堂

，與各界僑領和社區民衆見面。在

華人前進會，邱勝雲總領事向該會

主席李素影贈送了唐三彩瓶，並回

答了到場民衆所關心的問題。在洪

門致公堂，邱總領事向會長麥振銳

贈送了青瓷花瓶，也與到會社區元

老共同討論了海外僑胞如何為祖國

經濟發展作貢獻等問題。

陪同邱總領事來波士頓的還有

紐約總領館僑務組負責人付秉廉、

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等。上海商會紐約總會十名領袖也

攜眷屬專程來波士頓，與該會波士

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勝雲總領事及其他領事還出席了九

月二十八日晚在麻省理工學院大禮

堂舉行的中國留學生歡慶中秋文藝

晚會。

邱總領事原是中國駐休士頓領事館總領事。他表示：波士頓是美

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中華藝文苑藝術教育計劃獲獎金

【本報訊】中華藝文苑藝術教育計劃獲得了艦隊中心社區服務公司文化藝術基金獎，圖為八月二十九日，中華藝文苑總裁朱蓉博士接

受獎金，左起為格立克及奎若卡公司瑪瑞安·奎若卡，艦隊中心總裁安迪·尼可，麻州艦隊銀行主席及裁朱蓉，艦隊中心社區服務公司主席歐吉·瑞弗斯三世。

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